

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVIII}

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1849.

{ NO. 4,533.

THE MERCURY
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if payment is made strictly in ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square
inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be
charged for each subsequent insertion, with a
large deduction to those advertising by the year.
As the circulation of this paper is extensive,
business men, and others who will of course see the
advantage of presenting their advertisements to the
public, are handed in, not marked
with the time they are to run, will be continued
at the option of the Publishers, until stopped by
request, and will be charged accordingly.
No paper discontinued (unless at the discretion
of the Proprietors) until arrearages are paid.

Weekly Almanac.

DATE.	SUN	SUN	MOON	HIGH
1849.	rise	sets	rise	water
10 SATURDAY,	6 14 54	7 43	8 53	
11 SUNDAY,	6 13 57	8 43	9 38	
12 MONDAY,	6 12 58	9 41	10 23	
13 TUESDAY,	6 10 50	10 38	11 8	
14 WEDNESDAY,	6 9 51	11 35	11 53	
15 THURSDAY,	6 7 53	12 32	12 40	
16 FRIDAY,	6 6 54	1 18	1 28	

MOON last or 16th day, 7th hour, 46m evening.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

MAILS CLOSE.

PROVIDENCE,	Daily,	8 A. M.
BOSTON,	do	8 A. M.
PALE RIVER,	do	8 A. M.
NEW YORK,	do	8 A. M. & 7 P. M.
WESTLEY,	Tuesdays and Fridays,	6 A. M.
NEW SHOREHAM,	Fridays,	8 A. M.

Office open till 7 P. M.

JOSEPH JOSLEN, Post Master.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

"The true economy of House Keeping is simply
the art of gathering up all the fragments, so that
nothing be lost. Fragments of TIME as well as MAT-
TERIALS."—MRS. CHILD.

CHICKEN BROTH.—Cut a chicken in
quarters; put it into three or four quarts of
water; put in a cup of rice while the water is
cold; season it with pepper and salt; some
use nutmeg. Let it stew gently, until the
chicken falls apart.

Pigeons should be stuffed and roasted
about fifteen minutes before a smart fire.

A nice way of serving up cold chicken,
or pieces of cold fresh meat, is to make them
into a meat pie.

If you have a fear that poultry may be-
come musty before you want to cook it,
skin an onion, and put it in. It should be
kept hung up, in a dry place.

FISH.—Cod has white stripes, and a had-
dock black stripes; they may be known
apart by this. Haddock is the best for fry-
ing; and cod is the best for boiling, or for
chowder. A thin tail is a sign of a poor
fish; always choose a thick fish.

PUDDINGS.

Indian Pudding is good baked. Scald a
quart of milk, and stir in seven table spoon-
fuls of sifted Indian meal, a teaspoonful of
salt, a tea-cupful of molasses, and a great
spoonful of ginger, or sifted cinnamon.—
Baked three or four hours.

Boiled Indian Pudding should be boiled
four or five hours. Sifted Indian meal and
warm milk should be stirred together pret-
ty stiff. A little salt, and two or three great
spoonfuls of molasses, added.

Common flour pudding, or batter pud-
ding is easily made. Those who live in the
country can beat up five or six eggs with a
quart of milk, and a little salt, with flour
enough to make it just thick enough to pour
with difficulty.

A nice pudding may be made of bits of
bread. They should be crumbled and
soaked in milk over night. In the morning,
beat up three eggs with it, and a little salt,
tie it up in a bag, or in a pan that will ex-
clude every drop of water, and boil it little
more than half an hour.

Rennet Pudding.—Keep a piece of calf's
rennet ready prepared soaking in a bottle of
wine. One glass of this wine to a quart of
milk will make a sort of cold custard.—
Sweetened with white sugar and spiced
with nutmeg, it is very good.

Custard puddings sufficiently good for
common use can be made with five eggs to
a quart of milk, sweetened with brown sug-
ar, and spiced with cinnamon, or nutmeg,
and a very little salt.

If you want a common rice pudding to
retain its flavor, do not soak it, or put it in
to boil when the water is cold. Wash it,
tie it in a bag, leave plenty of room for it to
swell, throw it in when the water boils, and
let it boil about an hour and a half.

Hasty Pudding.—Boil water, a quart,
three pints, or two quarts, according to the
size of your family; sift your meal, stir five
or six spoonfuls of it thoroughly into a
bowl of water.

Laws of Rhode Island,

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVI-
DENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, January Session, A. D. 1849.

AN ACT in addition to an act relating to
Public Schools.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Whenever any two or more
adjoining School Districts shall agree by
concurrent vote to establish a secondary or
grammar school, agreeably to section XVIII
of the act hereby enacted, such associating
Districts shall constitute a School District
for all the purposes of providing a school-
house, fuel, furniture and apparatus, and for
the election of a board of trustees to consist
of one member for and from each associ-
ating District, and for the laying of a tax for
school purposes, and fixing a rate bill for
tuition to be paid by the parent or guardian
of the children attending the school, with
all the rights and privileges of a School
District so far as relates to said secondary
school.

Sec. 2. Any one or more of such associ-
ating Districts may delegate to the trustees
of the secondary District the care and man-
agement of its primary school.

Sec. 3. Nothing in this act shall deprive
the as existing districts of their respective
shares of the school money to be distributed
among the districts of the town, or other-
wise to impair the corporate rights of said
district.

True copy—witness,

HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

Resolved, That the agent of the Provi-
dence and Pawtucket Turnpike be directed
to put and keep in such repair as he may
deem necessary, that portion of the road be-
tween what is now considered the southerly
termination of said Turnpike and a line on
said road four hundred and fifty feet north
of the present northerly termination of the
pavement in North Main street, whenever
the city of Providence shall cause to be pa-
ved that portion of said road between the said
northerly line of pavement and a line four
hundred and fifty feet north therefrom.

AN ACT in relation to the Court of Com-
mon Pleas for the county of Kent.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

That actions commenced at said Court
which now stands adjourned to Tuesday,
the twenty-seventh day of February, A. D.
1849, may be answered on the first day of
said adjournment in the same manner as
actions may by law be answered on the se-
cond day of the term; and appeals which
were required by special act or otherwise
to be entered on the second day of the regu-
lar term of said court, may be entered on
the said first day of said adjournment.

True copy—witness,

HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress
be instructed and our Representatives be re-
quested to use their best efforts to procure
the passage of laws for the establishment of
governments for the territories acquired by
the late treaty of peace with Mexico, and
that by such laws, involuntary servitude,
except for crime, be excluded from such
territory.

Resolved, That the territory lying be-
tween the Nueces and the Rio Grande, and
that portion of New Mexico lying east of
the Rio Grande, are the common property
of the United States, and that our Senators
and Representatives in Congress be request-
ed to use their best efforts to preserve the
same as such common property, and pro-
tect it from the claims of the State of Tex-
as, or the institution of domestic slavery.

Resolved, That the existence of prisons
for the confinement and marts for the sale
of slaves, at the seat of the national govern-
ment, is viewed by this legislature with deep
regret and mortification; that such prisons
and marts ought forthwith to be abolished.

Resolved, That our Senators and Repre-
sentatives in Congress be requested to use
their strenuous efforts to procure the pas-
sage of a law that shall protect slaves from
unjust imprisonment, and shall effectually
put an end to the slave trade in the District
of Columbia.

Resolved, That the Governor be request-
ed to transmit copies of the foregoing resolu-
tions to our Senators and Representatives in
Congress.

True copy—witness,

HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

Whereas, It is represented in the mem-
orial of many citizens of this State, and ex-
pressed by this General Assembly, that evils
and abuses exist in the Navy of the United
States, which call loudly for correction,—
that the use of ardent spirits as a ration lays
the foundation of intemperance, and causes
most of the crimes and misdemeanors that
are punished with the lash,—and that the
continuance of these evils tends to fill our
national ships with debased and disorderly
men, mostly foreigners, to the exclusion of
our own valuable and orderly seamen, who
prefer a merchant vessel with harder toil
and less pay, to the national service, where
they must live in constant dread of the lash:

Therefore Resolved, That our Senators
and Representatives in Congress be request-
ed to use their best influence to have the
supply of ardent spirits as rations, and the
use of the lash prohibited throughout our
Navy.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Gov-
ernor transmit a copy of these resolutions to
our Senators and Representatives in Con-
gress, with a request that they will present
them to the Senate and House of Represent-
atives of the United States.

True copy—witness,

HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

AN ACT in relation to the management of
the money appropriated to provide a
School for the Indian Tribe.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

No person shall hereafter be employed to
keep the school provided by law to be kept
for the Narragansett Tribe of Indians, either
as principal or assistant, unless he has
been examined and received a certificate of
qualification from the School Committee of
the town of Charlestown, or from some per-
son authorized to give such certificate under
the acts relating to Public Schools; which
certificates shall be valid for the length of
time provided by said laws, and may be an-
nulled as therein provided.

True Copy—witness,

HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

AN ACT in relation to Savings' Institutions.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Each incorporated Institution
for Savings in this State, shall hereafter
make to the General Assembly annually at
the October session, and on or before the
first Thursday thereof, a return of its situ-
ation on the first Monday of said month of
October; which return shall be in the form
hereinafter prescribed; and the treasurers
of the several institutions, or in case of their
inability from sickness or otherwise the
president or one of the trustees shall be en-
gaged to the truth of the same, which en-
gagement shall be certified upon the return.

Sec. 2. The returns hereby required to
be made shall be substantially in the follow-
ing form:—

Situation of the Institution for Savings
on the day of October 18; amount of
deposits—number of depositions—number
who have sums deposited under one hun-
dred dollars—number who have sums depos-
ited of one hundred and under two hundred
dollars—number who have sums deposited
of two hundred and under five hundred dol-
lars—number who have sums deposited of
five hundred and under one thousand dol-
lars—number who have sums deposited of
one thousand dollars and upwards—largest
amount due to any one depositor—amount
invested in bonds and mortgages—amount
of funds invested in Stocks, specifying the
names of the Institutions in which such
stocks are held, with their several amounts
—amounts loaned on personal security—
amount of each on hand—amount of profits
on hand—amount and rate per cent of last
dividend—average rate of dividends for the
last three years—amount of reserved profits
at the time of last dividend—amount of de-
posits not liable to be claimed by individ-
uals.

True copy—witness,

HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

AN ACT in amendment of an act entitled
"an act in relation to Bills of Exchange
and Promissory Notes."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

All Bills of Exchange drawn at sight,
which shall be due and payable in this State
shall be deemed to be due and payable on
the day of presentation, without grace.

True copy—witness,

HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

Resolved, That the Clerks of the Su-
preme Court, and Courts of Common
Pleas, be severally required to report to
each May session of the General Assem-
bly, the amount of entries paid in their sev-
eral Courts for the year ending on the last
day of April of each year; and also the
amount of Clerks' fees received by such
Clerks, and including fees due but not paid,
for the same period.

True copy—witness,

HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

AN ACT in amendment of an act to pre-
vent clandestine Marriages.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Any minister or older domi-
ciled in this State, or other person author-
ized by law to join persons in marriage,
may join persons in marriage after the in-
tention of marriage has been once published
in some public religious meeting by some per-
son authorized to join persons in marriage.
If either or both of the parties reside in this
State, such publication shall be made in the
town where the parties reside, and if they
reside in different towns then in each town
where either shall reside. So much of the
act hereby amended as requires any differ-
ent mode of publication or requires any
persons coming from other States to be pub-
lished according to the laws of such States,
is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall join any
person in marriage without publication as
aforesaid, shall be subject to the penalty
provided in section 9 of the act hereby
amended, and section 11 of said act shall
be deemed and taken to apply to the provi-
sions of this act.

True copy—witness,

HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

An act in amendment of an act entitled "an
act in amendment of an act entitled an
act for the relief of Poor persons impris-
oned for Debt."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as
follows:

So much of said act of which this is in
amendment as requires the Jailors to dis-
charge any prisoner for debt upon default
of the creditor, his agent or attorney to make
payment for the debtor's board, shall not
hereafter apply in the case of any debtor
who has been or who shall be refused the
poor prisoner's oath, and who shall at the
time of said default have the liberty of the
jail yard.

True copy—witness,

HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

A Courting Song.

BY MISS LESLIE.

The parlors both are occupied,
And every other spot,
By couples who are courting seem—
And yet perhaps they're not.
There are some who court on tabourets,
Placed lovingly together,
And lovingly they whisper low,
Of fashions or the weather;
Some court within the vestibule
And some upon the stairs,
And many court on ottomans,
And very few on chairs.

And openly, without disguise,
Is all the courting done,
No matter whether on it shines
The gas-light or the sun;
And so desirous are they still
The state of things to prove,
The more that visitors come in,
The more they will not move.
But they sit and persevere,
In spite of hint and glance
And people that on business come
Have very little chance.

And some court at the checker board,
While others court at chess,
(Though checker-players cannot be in love)
So much as they profess.
There are some that at back-gammon court,
Half hid behind a column,
And some would even court at whist,
Were not the game so solemn;
There are some that promenade as if
They never meant to stop,
And some that think it policy
To institute a hop.

This courting of the young folks
Is a pretty sight to see,
But the courting of the married ones
Had better never be,
Success to all whose hearts are fixed
On objects right and true;
We wish, with them, that they could make
A shorter courtship do.
I'm always glad when any friend
Invites me out to tea,
For 'tis very dull to stay at home,
With no one courting me.

From the Western Christian Advocate.

JOSEPHINE.

The recent occurrences in Europe have
brought vividly before us the character and
position of the Empress Josephine. Con-
nected with France, in her days of revolu-
tionary excitement, she had suffered much
bitterness before she was made a partner in
the imperial crown; and from the enviable
height which she attained, she was most
wantonly hurled down by the unbounded
ambition of the unfortunate Napoleon.—
Yet, amidst all her positions, whether as a
young Creole on her father's plantation, a
countess among the nobility of France, a
prisoner in the dungeons of Paris, an Em-
press on the throne, or the rejected victim
of ambition, she displayed a magnanimity
of soul scarcely paralleled in the annals of her
sex.

She was born on the 24th of June, 1763,
in the Island of Martinique, and there re-
mained until she had reached the years of
womanhood. At the urgent solicitation of
her parents, she then visited France to re-
side with her aunt Renaudin, where she be-
came acquainted with and married Viscount
Beauharnais. Of her early years, few very
remarkable incidents are recorded. She was
a light-hearted daughter of our Ameri-
can islands, and loved to sport unrestrained
by conventional forms. Her own language
is:—

"I did not like the restraint of my cloth-
ing, or to be cramped in my movements.—
I ran, and jumped, and danced from morn-
ing to night. Why restrain the wild move-
ments of my childhood? I wanted to do
no hurt to those from whom I received any
evidences of affection. Nature gave me a
great facility for everything I undertook.—
Learning to read and write was mere sport;
the same was true as to the instruction I
received from my father; and there were
few better taught men, or possessing a
more skillful manner in making himself
understood, than he. I had no other mas-
ter until I was twelve years old."

In common with young people generally
she had a strong desire to know her future
destiny in life; and for this purpose she
visited the cottage of an old negro woman,
who was reported to be a fortune-teller.—
The result of that visit we extract from the
account given by Mademoiselle Normand,
as containing a most singular prediction
which was literally fulfilled.

"The black woman, after telling her that
her art taught her that she really wished to
know the whole truth, notwithstanding her
apparent indifference, remarked that her
frankness would cause her a great surprise.
She then examined the ball of her left thumb
with marked attention; while doing so, the

Pythoness changed countenance repeated-
ly: then in a hollow, shrill voice, she articu-
lated these words:—

"You will be married to a man of fair
complexion destined to be the husband of
another of your family. The young lady
whose place you are called to fill will not
live long. A young Creole, whom you love,
does not cease to think of you; you will
never marry him, and you will make vain
attempts to save his life; but his end will
be unhappy. Your star promises you two
marriages. Your first husband will be a
man born in Martinique, but he will reside
in Europe and wear a sword; he will enjoy
some moments of good fortune. A sad
legal proceeding will separate you from
him, and after many great troubles, which
are to befall the kingdom of Franks, he
will perish tragically, and leave you a wid-
ow with two helpless children. Your sec-
ond husband will be of an olive complexion,
of European birth; without fortune, yet he
will become famous; he will fill the world
with his glory, and will subject a great
many nations to his power. You will then
become an eminent woman, and possess a
supreme dignity; but many people will for-
get your kindnesses. After having aston-
ished the world, you will die miserable.—
The country in which what I foretell must
happen, forms a part of Celtic Gaul; and
more than once, in the midst of your pros-
perity you will regret the happy and peace-
ful life you led in the colony. At the mo-
ment you shall quit it, (but not forever,) a
prodigy will appear in the air; this will be
the first harbinger of your astonished des-
tiny."

When Josephine left the island a strange
phenomenon was observed, and her mind
was deeply impressed for a time with the
conviction that the words of the colored
fortune teller would prove true; but as
strange scenes arose before her, she was
diverted from her reflections. In her mar-
riage with M. Beauharnais, she was un-
fortunate. He was moved to jealousy by
the treachery of a female friend, that her
affections had once been fixed upon a young
Creole, who had grown up with her in her
native island. Her husband abandoned her
and her two children for some years; and
when, afterward, a reconciliation was ef-
fected, it was but to precede a severer trial.

Her husband was a member of the fam-
ous assembly convoked at the commence-
ment of the French Revolution. His in-
fluence was vast, and he was called to pre-
side over it. But in the days of Robespierre
he was among the doomed. Josephine was
there too. In her prison she read of the
execution of her husband, and had the full
of Robespierre been delayed another day,
she would probably have perished also.—
The death of the tyrant saved her life.

Attention to the education of her chil-
dren, and the exciting circumstances of
the nation respecting which she was fre-
quently consulted by those in power, gradu-
ally removed the gloom which had gather-
ed around her. She mingled again in
company, and was induced to give her
hand to the energetic and inspiring Na-
poleon. The union was for him a happy
one. She counselled him in all his plans,
and sympathized with him in his afflictions.
It was the influence of Josephine that made
him Consul of France and opened the way
to the empire. Against his assumption,
however, of that dignity she earnestly re-
monstrated.

In the hour of his prosperity, Napoleon
sought an alliance with the reigning fami-
lies of Europe. He wished to strengthen
his position, and to leave an heir for his
throne. Josephine was divorced; and
Maria Louisa of Austria was crowned Em-
press. In her humiliation, she called to
mind the declaration made to her in her
youth that she "should die miserable." But
while Napoleon lived in honor, she sustain-
ed every affliction with philosophic calm-
ness. Often did he meet her at her resi-
dence, and counsel her as to his future
plans. She always received him with
respect, and her counsels were marked
with a solicitude for his welfare, which he
could find nowhere else.

Amidst the traits of character which dis-
tinguished Josephine, we can, in this
sketch, notice but two—her magnanimity
of soul, and her interest in the education
of her children. The first she displayed on
many interesting occasions. When M.
Beauharnais had abandoned her, and when
severe imputations had been made against
her, strong in the consciousness of her
own integrity, she betrayed no passion
against her husband. She was afflicted—

she resisted the application for a divorce—
but she uttered no recrimination. In after
times, when those who had been her ene-
mies came into her power, she exhibited
no resentment—no retaliation. When Na-
poleon triumphed, and cities were subject-
ed by his martial energy and skill, her lips
ever pleaded the cause of humanity, and
urged to acts of kindness to the vanquished.
Around herself she gathered, by courtesy
and condescension, the hearts of the cap-
tured, and friends everywhere were won to
the brilliant commander. She rejoiced in
his success—she was proud of his merits,
and yet she wished no crown to be on his
head, though she would be the sharer in all
his glory. Earnestly did she plead with
him to restore the Bourbon family to
France, instead of assuming for himself the
imperial throne.

When, for the Austrian Princess, she
was set aside, she predicted to Napoleon
his ultimate ruin. With his advisers she
was thoroughly acquainted, and she knew
that no heart, as truly as her own, was de-
voted to his interests. His ambition unre-
strained, she perceived, would lead him
into irretrievable errors; and for him it is
said that she grieved as much as for the
disgrace inflicted upon herself and her
children. Unlike Medea, of classic song,
she sought no vengeance against the young
Emperor. She planned no ill against her
erring husband. When tidings of ap-
proaching danger reached her ears, a mes-
senger was sent to the Emperor, and in his
gloomy hours Napoleon came for counsel
to his most faithful adviser. At his over-
throw and exile to Elba she was deeply
pained. The restoration of the Bourbons
pleased her, but not the humiliation of the
Emperor. The allied powers of Europe
visited her mansion. The Emperor Alexan-
der was exceedingly polite in his atten-
tions. She received them courteously, and
the casual observer might have supposed
she was flattered; but she was sick at
heart. In the midst of this brilliant so-
ciety, while the kings of Europe were in her
mansion—disease approached. And when
she found herself sinking, and her two
children, Eugene and Hortense, bathed in
tears, stood beside her bed, she called for
the portrait of Napoleon that hung in her
chamber. On that portrait fell her last
tear, and on it her eye rested as it closed
in death.

Not less distinguished was Josephine for
her deep interest in the instruction of her
children. The splendors of the court, the
brilliant triumphs of the camp, adulation
of sycophants at home and the grateful ex-
pression of thanks by persons relieved by
her bounty, failed to withdraw her attention
from the improvement of her Eugene and
Hortense. Her mother was unusually do-
mestic, and all the entreaties of Napoleon
could not induce her to forsake her planta-
tion for a residence at court. Josephine,
though not so much attached to the
country, still loved domestic life. She loved
to cultivate the flowers in her garden, and
to join with her children in their walks and
social converse. Into their youthful minds
she instilled the same high sense of honor,
the same magnanimity of soul for which
she was so eminently distinguished. As
the result of such attentions, combined
with the circumstances in which they were
placed, they occupied high positions in-
tellectually and socially as well as in civil
rank.

To strengthen himself by alliances with
royal families, Napoleon divorced Jose-
phine. How greatly he erred, time has
shown. The son of Maria Louisa long
since slept with his ancestors, and no heir
has remained of Austrian lineage. The
posterity of Josephine are allied to many of
the noble houses, and are now in power.—
The son of Hortense is now President of
France. Napoleon was in the habit of
calling him his Pope because he had been
baptized by that Pontiff, and of predicting
that some day he would be a great man.
Eugene was married to the Princess Am-
elia of Bavaria. One of his sons married
the daughter of the Emperor of Russia, and
one of his daughters is now Queen of Swe-
den. A second son was married to the
Queen of Portugal, but shortly afterward
died, and another daughter was married to
the Emperor of Brazil. Since his death,
she is known as the Duchess of Braganza,
and is said to be a woman of great accom-
plishments and beauty. Thus, the poster-
ity of Josephine are extensively united to
the royal families of the world, and by their
success present a striking commentary on
a mother's influence.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 1.

SENATE.—A bill relative to holding the Circuit Courts of the State of Kentucky. Considered and passed.

The bill making Port Covington in the State of New York, a port of delivery was passed.

The Senate then spent considerable time in consideration of private bills, and the transaction of various other matters and business of no special interest.

On motion, the Senate then went into Executive session, after which, they took a recess until evening.

The Senate on re-assembling, took up the Naval Appropriation Bill, and spent some time in consideration of the various amendments. The bill was then reported to the Senate when the amendments made in committee were concurred in. The bill was then read and passed.

The Senate next took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the Post Office Department. Several amendments were adopted. The bill was then reported to the Senate and passed.

The General Appropriation Bill returned from the House, was then taken up, when a Committee of Conference were appointed. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill providing for the liquidation of the claims of American citizens against Mexico, agreeably to treaty stipulations, was taken out of Committee of the Whole, for action on the part of the House. Mr. Smith offered an amendment in the shape of a substitute. After a long discussion the bill was amended by the adoption of Mr. Smith's substitute, and in this form, passed.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made by the Senate to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. After some time spent therein the Committee rose, and the chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to some of the amendments made by the Senate, and disagreed to others.

The House then proceeded to act upon the amendments. Several amendments were adopted, and the bill was sent to the Senate.

The Committee on Engravings were instructed to procure a sufficient number of plates for the report of the Commissioner of Patents.

The Fortification bill was taken up, and the amendments of the Senate disagreed to. The Army bill was then taken up, and the Senate amendment agreed to.

The right of way was granted to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Resolution from the Senate in relation to the distribution of American Archives was passed.

While the Minnesota Bill was under consideration a communication was received from the Senate, stating that they had disagreed to the amendments made by the House to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. A Committee of Conference was thereupon appointed.

It being 11 o'clock, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 3.

SENATE.—The bill providing for gold coins of one dollar and double eagles, was taken up and passed.

A Senate Bill was passed for a settlement with disbursing officers during the late war.

A Committee on Conference was appointed on the Military Appropriation Bill.

The Senate disagreed with the House on the article of the treaty with Mexico, for running the boundary line. The bill was laid upon the table.

A resolution for the compilation and translation of Mexican laws existing in California 13th May, 1846,—passed.

A joint resolution, changing proof in certain pension cases, was passed.

The House amendment to the Light House bill was passed.

The House bill for the best plan of taking the next census was taken up and passed.

The House bill was taken up, providing for a Home Department, to include the Bureau of Pensions, Indian Affairs, and Patent Office; the Secretary of said department to be called the Secretary of the Interior. After a long and spirited discussion, the bill passed, yeas 31, nays 25.

The Army and Navy Bill was finally agreed to.

Several private bills were then passed.

At 3 o'clock (Sunday morning) the Senate for two hours and a half, were engaged in a most exciting discussion of the House amendment to the civil bill. Mr. Bright moved that the Senate recede from its amendment. At ten minutes past 5 o'clock the vote was taken on this motion and resulted yeas 38, nays 7. [So this important bill passed.]

The Senate then took up the bill to extend the revenue laws of the United States over California, which was passed.

The Senate agreed to House bill providing for the organization of a Board for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens against Mexico.

At 7 o'clock A. M., on Sunday, the Senate adjourned sine die.

HOUSE.—Some unimportant business was transacted. Mr. Vinton then reported the Post Office Bill; and the House con-

curred in the Senate's amendment to give effect to the postal treaty.

The Senate's amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill were concurred in.

The Lighthouse bill was passed.

The House concurred in the amendment of the Senate authorizing the coinage of gold double eagles and dollars.

The Committee on Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the General Appropriation Bill were unable to agree.

The Senate had inserted an amendment, Walker's legislation for the Territories, and the House rejected it as was seen. Mr. Ashmun moved to recede. Yeas 111, nays 106.

Mr. Morehead thought the matter could be settled by striking out from the Senate's amendment (Walker's) the words "West of the Rio Grande," and inserting nothing in the act that affected any way the boundary of Texas. Agreed to, yeas 186, nays 29.

Mr. Thompson, of Ia., offered a compromise that the constitution, so far as applicable, be extended over the Territories. The existing laws to be exercised to persons, property and religion, and the President empowered to carry the laws into effect. The act to continue till 1850.

The question was then taken on the Senate's territorial amendment to the General Appropriation bill (Walker's) as amended by Mr. Thompson, was agreed to. Yeas 110, nays 104.

No other business was transacted.

The adjournment finally took place, sine die, at quarter before 7 o'clock, Sunday.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 5.

The SENATE assembled at 11 o'clock, and a resolution was adopted that Senator Atchison take the Chair.

The new members were then sworn in, with the exception of Gen. Shields. A resolution was adopted to refer Gen. Shields' credentials to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Hon. Millard Fillmore and Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, then came in, arm in arm. Mr. Atchison swore in Mr. Fillmore, who took the Chair, and delivered an eloquent address.

All the Justices of the Supreme Court, and about forty members of the Diplomatic corps, including the attaches, then came in the first occupying fifteen seats in the area, at the left of the Vice President, and the latter at the right. Mr. Buchanan, Johnson, and Toucey, of the old Cabinet, took seats in front of the Diplomatic corps.

It was now nearly 12 o'clock, and the President and ex-President had not made their appearance. Considerable impatience was manifested until about half past 12, when the President and ex-President came in, and occupied seats with Mr. Dallas and R. M. Johnson. The President then proceeded to the eastern portico, where he delivered the address. The crowd in the square was immense, and probably numbered 10,000. Great cheering and firing of cannon before and after the delivery of the address.

The President's address, which was held every day at 12 o'clock until otherwise ordered. General Shields' eligibility will be the first business before them, after the Cabinet nominations. On motion, the Senate adjourned.

The following is a full, verbatim copy of the address, as it was published in the National Intelligencer, Extra:

ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS, and Members of the SENATE, and HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Elected by the American people to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution; and in compliance with a time honored custom to address those who are now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, and involves the most weighty obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities.

Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without able cooperation. The legislative and judicial branches of the government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance in the Executive department, individuals, whose talents, integrity, and purity of character, will furnish ample guarantee for the faithful and honorable performance of the trust to be committed to their charge.

With such aids, and an honest purpose to do whatever is right, I hope to execute diligently, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me.

In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution, which I this day swear to preserve, protect and defend. For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decisions of the judicial tribunals, established by its authority, and to the practice of the government under the earliest Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation.

To the example of these illustrious patriots I shall always defer with reverence, and especially to his example, who, by so many virtues, is entitled to be called the Father of his country.

To command the Army and Navy of the United States; with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties and to appoint ambassadors and other officers; to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary; and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed. These are the most important functions entrusted to the President by the constitution; and it may be expected that I shall briefly indicate the principles which will control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the people under the assurance that my administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section, or merely local interest, I this day renew the declarations I have heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain, to the extent of my ability, the government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy those great republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence.

In reference to the Army and Navy lately employed with so much distinction in active service, care shall be taken to insure the highest condition of efficiency; and in furtherance of that object, the military and naval schools sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the special attention of the Executive.

As American freemen, we cannot but sympathize with all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty; but, at the same time, we are warned by the admonitions of History and the voice of our own beloved Washington, to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations. On all disputes between conducting Governments, it is our interest less than our duty to remain strictly neutral, while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions, and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and above all the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other powers.

It is to be hoped that no international question can now arise which a government confident in its own strength and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms.

In the conduct of our foreign relations I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interests and the true honor of the country.

The appointing power vested in the President imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity, and fidelity indispensable prerequisites to the bestowal of office, and absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures; to improve our rivers and harbors; to provide for the speedy extinguishing of public debt; to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the Government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures.

But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections.

In any action, calculated to promote any object so near the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the coordinate branches of the Government.

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow citizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same protecting care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy; and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our counsels, by well-directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion, by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles, and by an enlarged patriotism, which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide-spread Republic.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 6.

The SENATE met to-day in open session, from 12 to quarter past one o'clock.

On motion, Gen. Shields, was sworn in and took his seat.

A message was then received from President Taylor, by the hands of his private secretary, Col. Bliss, after which the Senate went into Executive session.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 7.

The SENATE confirmed the nominations for the Cabinet, as follows:

For Secretary of State, JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware.

For Secretary of the Treasury, WILLIAM M. MELLOR, of Pennsylvania.

For Secretary of the Home Department, THOMAS ERWIN, of Ohio.

For Secretary of War, GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, of Georgia.

For Secretary of the Navy, WILLIAM B. PRESTON, of Virginia.

For Postmaster General, JACOB COLLAMER, of Vermont.

For Attorney General, REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland.

The standing committees of the old Senate were re-appointed, temporarily.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 8.

In the SENATE, resolutions were adopted authorizing the President to fill vacancies occurring in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Also resolution authorizing the Committee appointed to examine into the eligibility of Gen. Shields to send for persons and papers. Mr. Walker presented papers relative thereto, which were referred to the select committee.

The Senate went into executive session.

NEW BEDFORD.—Mr. Howland, the Independent Whig candidate, is re-elected Mayor of New Bedford. He received 1331 votes. Taylor, 464. Majority for Howland 867. Last year his majority was 1097.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship AMERICA, Capt. Shannon, from Liverpool Feb. 24th, arrived at Halifax at 3 o'clock, Thursday morning, bringing two weeks later news from Europe.

FRANCE.—The National Assembly has finally voted its own dissolution, and the new Assembly will meet about the middle of May. Louis Napoleon seems to be daily acquiring political strength and popularity, and the politicians who have hitherto, from apprehensions of instability or other motives withheld their support, now come forward to declare themselves Bonapartists, and accordingly a very great progress has been made in re-establishing public confidence.

The Bonnet Rouge, the Symbol of liberty as well as of crime, has been put down in almost all parts of France. Montagarde flags and Socialist inscriptions have shared the same fate. Joseph Bonaparte, who will proceed to Spain, as ambassador, insists upon remaining in Paris till after the elections, for which he is preparing so as to consolidate the power of his relative at the head of the republic. A continuance of tranquility may increase the good dispositions which now prevail.

THE CONTINENT.—The course of events in continental Europe continue marked by the flight and fall of princes. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has fled from Vienna with his family, and has taken refuge at Porto San Stefano. A provisional Government has been declared by the people.

In the Roman States the Republican feeling has reached the highest point of excitement. An executive committee has usurped the Papal authority, which is altogether set aside. The Pope is *de facto* deposed, and a Republic is established.

Sardinia remains quiet. The King seems conscious that he has not the confidence of the Italians, accordingly, his object seems to be confined to the maintenance of his own power within Piedmont.

Naples has not advanced a step towards the settlement of her disputes with Sicily, and we presume that matters will remain in *statu quo* until some progress can be made in the negotiations of the several powers now assembling at Brussels, for the adjustment of Italian affairs.

The King of Holland opened the Chambers on the 14th ult, amidst general manifestations of attachment from his people.

In Prussia the elections have absorbed universal interest; the prosperity of the ministry has somewhat improved.

In Austria and Hungary affairs have again taken an unfavorable turn. The Imperialists have certainly been beaten in several encounters with the Hungarians, and Bem is likely to give them a great deal of trouble. It is impossible to read the accounts of this fratricidal war without being shocked at the frightful vindictiveness and barbarity with which hostilities are carried on. Prince Windischgratz has been entrusted with the settlement of the affairs of Hungary.

We have repeated reports of the entrance of the Russians into Transylvania, but no authentic accounts have yet reached us of such an important intervention.—There cannot however exist a doubt but that Russia is intriguing actively with a view to encroachment in that quarter. Lord Palmerston seems to be fully aware of the danger, and in spite of the obloquy attempted to be fastened upon him, is steadily circumventing an intrigue, which, if preserved in, would infallibly bring about a general European war.

The declared hostility of Austria to the scheme of German Unity, and the apparently sincere opposition of Russia, together with the irreconcilable enmity of Bavaria and Hanover, leave very little hope of a speedy realization of the projects of the Frankfurt assembly.

SPAIN.—At the session of Congress held at Madrid, Jan. 31st, a call was made for the correspondence said to have passed respecting the annexation of the Island of Cuba. The reply was that no proposition had been made, and that no ministry composed of Spaniards would ever listen to such a proposition if made, and that they should never cede the Island of Cuba. In the Senate also, General Narvaez confirmed the above, and added that the rumors of a cession was entirely unfounded, and that the Island of Cuba would always remain as now, a part of the monarchy of Spain.

ITALY.—Deposition of the Pope.—We have from Rome the important intelligence of the deposition of the Pope, and the establishment of a Republic. This event took place at 1 o'clock in the morning of the 9th of February. It has been voted that he shall enjoy all the guarantees necessary for the independence of his spiritual power.

INDIA.—The city of Moultan has been captured after having been battered and bombarded for an entire week, but the citadel held out. The defence of Moultan seems to have been one of the most obstinate on record. On the 27th the columns moved to the attack, and established themselves within 500 yards of the walls. Here batteries were erected, and on the 26th a terrific bombardment commenced; on the 30th a fort containing 800,000 pounds of powder was blown up by a well directed mortar; the devastation was horrible; the Dewan's mother, several of his relatives, with many of his sirdars, together with a great number of his troops and people were blown into the air, and the destruction of mosques and buildings around was most extensive. The Moultan's made a sortie on the 31st, but were driven back and the cannonading continued incessantly the first days of the year.

On the 2d the breach being deemed practicable, the assault took place. Moolrake determined to defend himself to the last, retired to the citadel, which was being mined but still he held out. The 7th of January, the last date, overtures had been made by Moolrake, but nothing but his unconditional surrender would be listened to. The bombardment seems to have been one of the most remarkable on record, and the stubborn defence of the enemy has never been surpassed in Indian warfare.

CALIFORNIA GOLD AT THE MINT.—We understand that the amount of California gold deposited at the mint of Philadelphia, for coining, up to Wednesday last, was \$58,522. The only coinage of California gold is in quarter eagles, and amounts to \$6-97 50. Of these, the pieces transmitted to John Y. Mason, Esq., the Secretary of the Navy, were marked with the letters "Cal." over the head of the eagle. The other pieces, with a few exceptions, had no distinctive mark.—Washington Union.

FROLIC OF AN ELEPHANT.—On Thursday evening, an Elephant belonging to the menagerie, in the Bowery, somehow managed to make his escape alone from the premises, and amused himself by a promenade *a l'elephant* through the streets of the vicinity. He had a small train of admirers in his suite at first, but they gradually increased in numbers until at last they amounted to at least a thousand, who were vociferous in testifying their admiration of his feats in clearing his way of opposing obstacles.—He tramped through various streets, upsetting a few ash-tubs here, and a cart or so there, which happened to stand "betwixt the wind and his nobility"—but nobody was hurt. At last, rather excited by the plaudits of his numerous train, he rushed into the grocery store of a Dutchman, at the corner of Mott and Bayard streets, breaking down the door with a rush. It may well be supposed that the astonished owner of the shop, evacuated the premises with great precipitation at the sudden apparition of so unwieldily and portentous a customer. His elephantship amused himself by overturning in his off-hand capacity a barrel or two of mackerel, and capsize with great celerity the counter and the stove. Finally, the monster's favorite keeper arrived—under whose soothing and magnetic influence his spirit of fun and mischief was subdued, and he was led back quietly to his home in the Zoological Institute, all the better no doubt for his extemporaneous frolic.—N. Y. Post.

POISONING IN NEW BOSTON, N. H.—A correspondent of the Boston Mail states that four persons have been recently poisoned in the family of B. F. Blaisdell, Esq., of New Boston, N. H., two of whom died—an aged lady (mother of Mr. Blaisdell) and a young girl. The act was committed by an adopted daughter of the old lady, who had always been considered an honest trustworthy girl, and had been treated by the family as a child and sister. The girl committed the deed with morphia, purchased in Manchester where she was at work. She first poisoned Mrs. Blaisdell, and went back to Manchester without exciting suspicion.—Subsequently she returned to New Boston, gave a dose to a child in tea, which proved fatal within twelve hours. Just after the funeral of the child she dissolved a quantity in tea, prepared for the remainder of the family, of which, however, Mr. and Mrs. Blaisdell partook sparingly, as they noticed a peculiar taste. Prompt measures being resorted to, they both recovered. The girl was charged with the crime which she stoutly denied, and was suffered to return to Manchester. She went back to New Boston voluntarily on Saturday last, and for the sole purpose as she says, of confessing the deed. It is supposed she expected the property belonging to the family might revert to her at their death.

A NEW CHANG-ENG.—If we may credit the following account from the Missouri Statesman, a duplicate of the Siamese twins has been produced in the western country:—

THE MISSOURI TWINS.—These wonderful children are now in St. Louis. They are the children of Mr. Benjamin Ross, Texas county, Missouri, and were born on the 16th December, 1847. They are connected from the breast bone and abdomen measure twenty inches in height, and weigh twenty pounds. Their connection is such that they stand face to face, heads coated over with fine black hair, and in all other respects perfect in form and feature.

Several citizens of Bedford were sentenced at the court in Cambridge to pay \$50 each and costs for threatening to tar and feather George Wilson, and making him pay \$18 for a supper, and agree to leave town in twenty-four hours. They took him to a tavern, and had the tar heating in a kettle, but compromised as above. They pleaded in excuse that their intentions were to preserve the morals of the place, which they said Wilson had offended by improper and persevering attentions to a woman.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. William McCullough, formerly of this town, was instantly killed in Bainbridge last week, while engaged in logging. The log rolled over the sled, and pressed a stick down upon the leg of his son, whereupon Mr. McCullough sprang to his relief; placing his shoulder against the log with the view of raising one end to relieve the sufferer, he slipped and fell immediately before the log, which, gathering impetus in rolling back to the place from which he had lifted it, passed over his body, literally smashing his head to atoms.—Norwich Telegraph.

SERIOUS OUTRAGE.—While the 7 o'clock Dedham train was coming in last evening, and just previous to its arrival at the Jamaica Plain station, some unknown person fired at one of the passenger cars, the ball shivering the panel, and scattering the widow glass over the floor of the car, which happily was all the mischief done, as the force of the ball was spent. Mr. Timothy Phelps and his wife, of Dedham, occupied the seat in range of the ball, and had it penetrated the wood work of the car, the result would have been fatal to one or both of them. It was a most diabolical act.

Boston Mail.

MARYLAND.—Hon. Benjamin C. Howard has been appointed Senator from Maryland, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Hon. Reverdy Johnson to be Attorney General.

OUR METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for February has been mislaid. We shall publish it in our next.

NEWPORT MERCURY,
NEWPORT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1849.

THE SUPREME COURT commenced its March term in this town on Tuesday morning. Chief Justice Green delivered a very able and instructive charge to the Grand Jury, on the nature of their duties, calling their attention particularly to the leading crimes in our code, which would come within their jurisdiction.

The Grand Jury found an indictment against Daniel Downey, for breaking into, and stealing from a shop in Tiverton. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by the Court to 8 months imprisonment in the County Jail.

Richard Graham, et ux. vs Thomas Reed. This was an action for the recovery of a sum of money claimed to have been loaned by the Plaintiff's to the Defendant's wife, when sole, for the purpose of enabling her to come to this country from England.

It was contended by the Defendant that this money was given and not loaned by the Plaintiff's wife to the Defendant's wife. Verdict for the Plaintiff, \$30 and costs.

In the case of Whitehead vs Brown to recover the value of a Cable and Anchor taken up by the defendant—verdict for the plaintiff \$150 and costs.

In the case of the Adm'r of N. S. Rugles vs William Richmond and others, the defendant submitted Judgement on a bond and the Court assessed the damages \$2700.

There was only three or four jury trials.

The Court having completed the business adjourned last evening to the regular term in August.

THE 5TH OF MARCH.

In this town, the day was appropriately observed by our citizens. At sunrise all the bells were rung; the Engine and other public buildings, the shipping in the harbor, &c. had flags waving from them. Flags and banners were hung across the principal streets.

At noon a salute was fired from Fort Adams, and by our ancient and honorable Artillery, who marched through the principal streets, under the command of Col. Burroughs. In the afternoon, Aquidneck Hose Company, Capt. Stevens, were out on parade, with their Hose Cart decorated by the American flag.

At the close of the day, the merry bell gave notice that the sun-light had disappeared and the time for the torch-light and fire-works display was at hand. No sooner had twilight appeared than the streets were thronged with people of every age. Thames street was filled with a pretty compact mass of living beings. The Court House, Town Hall, Case's Building, News Office, Swinburn's Block, and a large number of other buildings and stores were brilliantly illuminated; while a number of beautiful lanterns, transparencies &c. were hung across the streets in every direction. About 7 o'clock, Hope Engine Company No. 4, (the Tigers) Capt. Sherman, with full ranks, made their appearance—marching through the streets with their torches attracted much attention. Next came Protection Company No. 5, (the Honey Bees) Capt. Tisdale, escorting No. 2 Engine Company (Rough & Ready) Capt. Aldman, who were their guests for the evening. No. 5 was preceded by the U. S. Band, and with their fancy drills, blue lights, &c. gained universal applause. The members of No. 2 wore red shirts and black pants,—a stronger set of men we have seldom seen. Their new machine was neatly dressed with flowers and wreaths.

About 10 o'clock the two companies with a number of invited guests, sat down to a collation prepared by Mr. Isaac R. Spooner, at the Touro St. House;—which was altogether above the ordinary standard of festivals of this description, both as regards the variety of the viands and the spirit of social enjoyment that prevailed among the assembly throughout. After a few appropriate remarks by the Foreman of Protection Company, the contents of the bill of fare was "played into" in the most brotherly manner, and the way mine host's fat oysters, tongue and pies, disappeared, was much to his satisfaction no doubt. Following the regular courses came hot coffee; the regular toasts were announced, and soon the "feast of reason and flow of soul" became general, and what with music by the band, speeches, singing, joke and sentiment, it was a quarter past 12 o'clock, before most of the company was aware that two hours had passed.

After the supper the Rough & Ready company were escorted to their house, and after six hearty cheers separated and returned to their respective homes, the entertainers and their guests mutually gratified with the festivities of the occasion.

Mr. Oliver Read, was chosen Collector of Taxes, on Monday last, by the Town Council, in the place of Hanson Hull, deceased.

OUR METEOROLOGICAL DIARY for February has been mislaid. We shall publish it in our next.

AN ADJOURNED TOWN MEETING, was held in this town on Saturday afternoon last, to hear the report of their committee as to the means of raising a sufficient sum to meet the draft of the General Treasurer for \$7200 of the deposit fund. The committee recommended a loan to pay the amount. An adverse report was made by the minority, and after a long debate the subject was by a hand vote indefinitely postponed. The meeting was finally adjourned to Monday next the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., when a paper vote will be taken on the question.

As this is a question that involves the character of our town, we should think there ought not to be a doubt on the subject. We understand the City of Providence, who owe a similar debt, have had no hesitation in paying their respective proportions, when called on by the General Treasurer.

ERRATA.—In publishing the Free Soil Ticket, we should have stated that Robert R. Carr, of this town, was the candidate for General Treasurer, instead of Daniel Carr.

WRITING.—We have this week, examined a number of specimens from the school of Mr. Paine, and was surprised to find so much improvement in the short space of 12 lessons. Some who were very poor writers before taking lessons, now write a fine and beautiful hand. The school has been attended by some of our most respectable citizens.

The subject of the burial of the dead in the populated parts of the city, is beginning to excite attention in Philadelphia.

A compromise has taken place between the Judge and the Clerk of the First District Court of New Orleans. The Clerk had paid over the money in his possession to the Sheriff, and the Judge considered that he had thus purged himself of contempt of Court. The Sheriff gave notice that he should not deliver up the money except upon proceedings, and the matter ended.

CHARGES, PANAMA AND CALIFORNIA.—Mr. S. S. Osgood, the artist, writes as follows from on board the Crescent City at Chagres:—

FEBRUARY 16.—Mr. Gilman of Hallowell, Maine, has just arrived on board from California. He left San Francisco 10th of December. He confirms the accounts concerning the gold gathering, and says provisions of every kind are getting to be very plenty. Beef is to be had for seven or eight cents a pound; board is \$10 per week. Mr. Gilman returns as soon as he can go home to see his parents, from whom he has been away eight years. The road across the Isthmus by the way of Gorgona is represented as being very good and dry. A great many persons were walking over. Trunks are carried by men on poles. It cost Mr. Gilman \$12 from Panama. It is more expensive, and requires more time, to go up the stream. Chagres, from what I hear, has a worse name in the States than it deserves. The preserved meats brought along have been discovered to be bad. I have seen several cans opened. They were all bad, and 150 were thrown overboard.

Another correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Panama, on the 1st, says:—

We have found throughout that everything costs nearly five times as much as we estimated: passage up the river \$10; canoe \$10 to \$20; mules \$10 to \$20 each; board at American Hotel, Panama, one day, \$4; over one day, \$2 per day.

The Westminster Review for January has been received, its contents are:—

Life of Channing; Life and Works of John Keats; The Distressed Needlewoman, and Cheap Prison Labour; Ancient Egypt; The Irish Difficulty; how it must be met; Greek and Modern Notation of Music; The Great Sea Serpent; Lessons of Revolutions; Obituary Notice; Foreign Literature; Critical and Miscellaneous Notices.

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE has been received. It contains fine portraits of Elihu Burritt, the learned Blacksmith; Rev. Robert Baird, D. D.; Louis Napoleon, and others. Tilley of the News Depot is agent.

MARRIAGES.

In Newburyport, 3d inst., OLIVER H. PERRY, Esq., of Lowell, to Miss MARY ANNE, daughter of Hon. Ebenezer Mosely.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Saturday morning last, after a short illness, Miss HARRIET ELIZA, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm J. Holt, aged 17 years. The early death of this young lady has touched the tender chords of many hearts, and drawn from many an eye the tribute of its tears. An affectionate daughter, a kind sister, a warm friend, in the family her loss will be deeply felt, and in the circle of her intimacies her memory will long be cherished.

"Joy for thee, happy one! Thy task hath past
The rough sea's foam!
Thy peace is now—Thou art gone home."

In this town, on Tuesday afternoon, MARY A. POTTER, wife of William T. Potter, and daughter of the late Abraham Anthony, of Portsmouth, aged 60 years.

In this town, on Saturday last, Mr. HANSON MELL, aged 47 years.

In this town, on Thursday last, Miss MARTHA BURBICK, daughter of the late Adam Burbick, aged 15 years.

In Middletown, on Friday March 2d, SARAH PECKHAM, daughter of Gideon Peckham, in the 22d year of her age.

In New York, on Friday March 2d, Rev. WILSON CANOEY, of the Dutch Reformed Church, son of William Canoe, formerly of this town.

In Providence on Tuesday, Mrs. JANE ROWS, in the 73d year of her age.

At Lockport, N. Y., Feb. 26th, JOHN GREENE BARON, formerly of this town, aged 92 years.

Whig Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY B. ANTHONY, of Providence.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
THOMAS WHIPPLE, of Coventry.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
CHRISTOPHER E. ROBBINS, of Newport.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOSEPH M. BLAKE, of Bristol.
FOR GENERAL TREASURER,
STEPHEN CAHOONE, of Newport.
FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
EASTERN DISTRICT,
GEORGE G. KING, of Newport.
WESTERN DISTRICT,
SYLVESTER G. SHEARMAN, of N. Kingston.

To the Editors of the Newport Mercury:

DEAR SIR:—I observe with regret that no notice is taken of the Whig Ticket, and no mention made of the candidates by the organ of the party in this town. It is but justice that the people should know in what estimation the men are held at home and abroad whom they propose to elevate to the highest official stations in our State. With this single desire, I have to ask the favour that you will publish in your valuable journal, the following extracts:—

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.
We place in our columns to-day the proceedings of the Whig Convention at its recent session in Providence. Henry B. Anthony, Esq., the candidate of the Whig party for Governor, has been for a number of years the sole editor of the Providence Journal. To those who have been habitual readers of that paper, and what good Whig has not been, nothing need be said of the qualifications of the candidate presented for the suffrages of the Whig party.

Since Mr. Anthony assumed the control of the Journal, the Whig party in Rhode Island has been steadily and surely gaining ground, and it is but an act of simple justice to say that to the ability and zeal in the cause of sound political principles, which have been his control, characterized the columns of the Journal, much, very much of the success which has crowned our efforts is to be attributed.

It has been the fortune of but few men placed in such a position, to gain so strong a hold upon the affection and regard of his fellow citizens. The position of an editor is peculiarly perplexing. He is daily called upon to assume responsibilities and maintain positions that are but too likely to give offence, and create distrust even among his political friends: while at the same time he can rarely fail in the course of heated political contests to create bitter feelings in the breasts of his political opponents. Notwithstanding all this we doubt whether as a man, there is a more popular individual in the State than Henry B. Anthony. And this, not because he has ever shrunk from the responsibilities of his position, (for where was there ever a more faithful sentinel upon the ramparts of the Constitution?) but because he has maintained his position, with ability, candor, firmness, and discretion, which were the surest marks of the integrity of his character, and the soundness of his judgment.

Mr. Anthony is a true Rhode Island man, born within the State and educated at Brown University where he graduated with distinction in the year 1833. He is attached deeply as all must be to the institutions of the State. He has, as we have intimated, the great principles of the Whig party have always found an able and willing advocate. But this is not all. Where among the many true and devoted sons of Rhode Island who stood up manfully, to resist the tide of rebellion, which threatened to overflow the State in 1842, and swept away all our most cherished institutions in one general wreck, can a man be found who rendered a more efficient service than he? Always at his post—never flinching, never temporizing, he breasted the storm and aided in no small degree in the support of those principles upon which the very political existence of the State depended. Our readers cannot have forgotten the following which appeared in the Providence Journal on the morning of the 19th of May, 1842:—

"TO ARMS!—The time has come when the people of Rhode Island are called upon to defend their institutions by their own right arms. A military usurper, surrounded with cannon, and boasting of his strength in foreign bayonets, has assumed the supreme authority, and has announced his design to subvert the liberties of the State. Men of Rhode Island! by your love of liberty, by your ancient fame, by the ancestral blood that flows in your veins, you are called upon to prove your lineage. The citizens of Rhode Island who refuse to respond to her call is a recreant and a traitor: the drop of blood that will not flow like water in her defence is false and base."

The man who in the face of rebellion and revolution had the firmness in 1842 to utter such noble sentiments, is worthy in 1849 to receive the highest honors that the State can bestow. Shall we not then all unite in the coming election in proving our attachment to Whig principles by an earnest and zealous support of one of their most devoted and able advocates. —Warren Star.

This article with remarks highly complimentary to Mr. Anthony has been copied into many of the leading Whig papers, among them the New York Courier & Enquirer, Tribune, Express, Boston Atlas, &c.

EDITORIAL CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—The Rhode Island Whig Convention which assembled at Providence on the 25th inst., nominated Henry B. Anthony, Esq., editor of the Providence Journal, as the Whig candidate for governor of the State. We never recorded a nomination with more pleasure. No nomination was ever more justly deserved. Mr. Anthony is a young man—not much over thirty—but he is old enough to have done very distinguished service to his State, and in our view of the case, distinguished service to the whole country: for we believe him to have been quite as instrumental as any man who could be named, in putting down one of the most dangerous onslaughts that has ever been made upon the true principles upon which this great republic is founded, and upon the strict observance and maintenance of which its perpetuity depends. The Dorric insurrection was by far the most aggravated attempt that Jacobinism has made since the organization of our government, and we repeat that no man was more efficient in its suppression than Mr. Anthony.

He is a man of the finest talents, rendered more available by a finished education, as well as an enlarged and practical experience in public affairs. The Journal, of which he has been editor ever since leaving college, is one of the very best papers in the country, and his professional brethren will feel a just pride in seeing his services so properly appreciated. —N. London Daily Chronicle.

There are some men in this world, who seem to seize hold of the rules of exact propriety with perfect ease and confidence; whose steps forward are not continually retarded by their steps backward; and who understand the lengths to which they are expected to go, as if they had received all their instructions before they extend upon the duties of their life. From the position, gracefully yet modestly taken by Henry B. Anthony, Esq., editor of the Providence Journal, in his recent nomination by the Whigs of Rhode Island to the office of Governor, we are ready at once to put him at once into that class.

Mr. Anthony's services to the Whig cause not only in his own State, but in New England, have

been many and ardent. He possesses a courage that is fearless to undertake what duty presents to him, and a mind that readily sees the proper way in which that duty should be performed. To say that he rode out the Dorric rebellion gale triumphantly, is enough to say of any man in his position at that time.

Mr. Anthony has, as we said been nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor. Many, perhaps most men occupying his situation, would either retire from their post, or cease their efforts for a Whig triumph. But neither of these will Mr. Anthony do. He stands at his post, that needs his services now as much as ever before.

He regards the position to which his fellow Whigs seek to elevate him, as one of the positions which the Whig party, in order to carry forward their measures, should possess; and their wish that he should occupy it over any other man, does not in his mind seem to forbid his co-operation in placing it at their disposal. We like thoroughly the style in which he goes into the battle, forgetful as ever of self, a laborer still for the ascendancy of Whig principles, and the promotion of Whig measures. —Hartford Courant.

Col. Anthony although he has ever been thorough in his opposition to the Democratic party and Governor Dorric, is nevertheless a gentleman and a scholar. He will do honor to those who have called him forth, and administer the duties of his office with ability. —Boston Post, (Dem.)

Henry B. Anthony, Esq., has been nominated for the office of Governor of Rhode Island, by the Whigs of that State, which may be considered as equivalent to an election. Mr. Anthony is one of the ablest men connected with the Whig cause; his talents, his talents, his talents, being almost equal to that of Franklin. —Boston Daily Times, (Democrat.)

The Christian Alliance and Family Visitor, edited by D. Clarke and J. O. Choules, thus speaks of the nomination:—

It affords us hearty pleasure to notice that Mr. Anthony, the editor of the Providence Journal, has been nominated by a Convention of R. Island, as the candidate for Governor of that State. Mr. Anthony is quite a young man, but his talents, acquirements, and high moral character have given him a commanding place in the community. A nomination is tantamount to an election, and we shall rejoice to see our Brother Editor take the oath of Office next May. The honor falls upon one who well deserves it, and will reflect honor on the State, which has so early distinguished a meritorious man.

Henry B. Anthony, Esq., editor of the Providence Journal, has been nominated by the Whigs for Governor of Rhode Island. We have long considered him, with scarce any exception, the most able editor in the United States; and it is a pity if he can't make a good Governor. We think with such a man at the helm, the State of Rhode Island ought to be enlarged. —Boston Mail.

RHODE ISLAND WHIG NOMINATIONS.—Mr. Anthony, who has been nominated for Governor, is the able and intelligent editor of the Providence Journal. We are glad to have the opportunity of recording this appreciation of his services in the cause of law, order, and good government. It is usual on such occasions to speak of "editors looking up," but so far as regards the nomination of Mr. Anthony, we think the Whigs of Rhode Island have done themselves as much honor by the selection, as it is possible for the office to do him. —Boston Atlas.

We are glad of the opportunity of endorsing the above commendation of Mr. Anthony, the enlightened and capable editor of one of the very best papers in the Union—we mean the Providence Journal. —Salem Register.

MORE PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.—Henry B. Anthony, Esq., the gifted and accomplished editor of the Providence Journal, has received the nomination of the Whig Convention for Governor of Rhode Island. Such is the state of parties, and so great is the popularity of the candidate, that the nomination may be regarded as a guarantee of the election; and we accordingly congratulate our old and much esteemed friend on the sure honors that await him. Col. Anthony will probably be the youngest Governor to be found in the annals of American history. But during the ten years he has filled the editorial chair of the Journal, he has acquired a reputation for political shrewdness and general ability surpassed by none of his contemporaries. His prudent and well written articles during the troublous period of the Dorric rebellion, excited universal admiration and commendation throughout the country. We suggested the other day that the editor of the Providence Journal would soon find himself in Congress; but we are quite satisfied with the honors conferred on him at home, especially as he will have no difficulty in filling the chair gubernatorial and the chair editorial at the same time. —New York Mirror.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Thursday, March 8th.

At market during the week, 450 Beef Cattle, 1800 Sheep and 800 Swine.

PRICES.
Beef Cattle.—Extra 75¢; First quality 65¢ a 75¢; second \$3 75 a 6 25; third \$5.
Sheep.—Select Western stall \$3 17 a \$5 per head, as in quality; Northern Sheep were of better quality than usual; prices \$2 25 a \$3.
Swine.—At wholesale 45¢; At Retail 55¢ a 60¢.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.
PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.
MONDAY, March 5.
Bark Floyd, Mayberry, fm Providence for San Francisco.
Scho'r Alexander, Mitchell, fm Mobile for Providence.
Sloop Vigilant, Heath, fm New York for Providence.

TUESDAY, March 6.
Scho'r Ashland, Elliott, fm Providence for Charleston; Ann, Bray, fm do for do; New York, fm New York for Boston.

THURSDAY, March 8.
Brig Pampho, Hondiote, 22 days fm Matanzas for Providence. Experienced head winds and heavy weather the whole passage; shipped a sea while laying to in the gulf, on the 4th inst., stove for castle, companion way, galley, two casks Molasses, and broke adrift part of the deck load.
Sloop Moses Eddy, Bliven, fm Providence for New York.

MARINE MEMORANDA.
Brig Clarion, Read, arrived at New Orleans the 22d, from Charleston.
Scho'r George Engle, Smart, was at Havana 17th ult. gone.

JUST PUBLISHED.
TRANSCENDENTAL PHILOSOPHY OF SPACE AND TIME, by G. A. Hammett, M.D. For sale at the Bookstores of C. E. Hammett, Jun., and W. A. Barber.
Newport, March 10.

Guardian's Notice.
The subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been appointed Guardian of

ISAAC C. WILBOUR, a minor, of Little Compton, and has accepted of said trust and qualified himself according to law. He therefore requests all persons having demands against said Isaac C. Wilbour, to exhibit the same to him within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make immediate settlement with him. JOHN B. HOWLAND, Guardian.
Little Compton, March 5, 1849.

CHEAP COTTONS.
BROWN COTTON, 25 yards for one dollar.
do do do 20 " " "
do do do 20 " " "
do do do 20 " " "
Also, a large variety of Unbleached and bleached Shirtings, at very low prices.
Feb. 10.] WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

"SOW THAT YOU MAY REAP."

House To Let for Summer Residence.

THE subscriber will let his house, furnished, for the season. Said house is situated on Touro street, and contains 13 rooms, besides a good basement cellar, garden, &c. Possession will be given the first of July or sooner if desired. Apply to M. HALL or W. H. CRANSTON.
Newport, March 10.—tf.

FOR SALE.
and possession given on the 25th of March.

THE undivided four-sixths of the lot of land with one half of the dwelling house thereon situated, containing 34 acres, which was assigned to Margaret Stanley, the widow of Capt. Samuel Almy, late of Portsmouth, dec., as her dower in said Samuel Almy's Farm, situated in Portsmouth.

LIKEWISE, a lot of land situated in the North West part of said Samuel Almy's farm in Portsmouth, with one half of the dwelling house, which was assigned to Emeline Mumford, and which now belongs to Charles H. Almy, of the city of Boston. For information enquire of PETER P. REMINGTON, Attorney.

If not sold previous to Friday, the 23d of March, it will then be sold at Auction at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises.
Newport, March 10, 1849.

TO LET.
THE Slocum House, situated on Thames st., next south of the residence of Wm. C. Cozzens, Esq.—For information apply to PETER P. REMINGTON, Agent.
Newport, March 10, 1849.

TO LET,
And possession given on the 1st of April.

THAT well known estate in Broad street, near the State House, now occupied as a Boarding House, by George W. Stanhope, and formerly for many years by Joseph Fish. It contains about 20 Rooms, with a Cook House, and every necessary convenience. The House is in good repair, and its location will be found very convenient for travellers or persons having business with the Courts or the General Assembly. It will be leased for one or more years. For further particulars and terms apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY.
Newport, March 10, 1849.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.
THE Commission heretofore ordered by the Court of Probate, on the estate of

ALEXANDER BARKER, late of Newport, represented insolvent, for receiving and examining the claims against the said estate is re-opened, and the time extended for two months from March 5th, for said creditors to bring in their claims, in consequence of the death of Hanson Hall, one of the commissioners, and the appointment of Augustus Bush, to supply his place. The Commissioners will meet on Monday afternoon, the 30th of April, at the house of Edward T. Allen, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
GEORGE FREEBORN, EDWARD T. ALLEN, AGUSTUS BUSH, Com'rs.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden March 5, 1849.
PELLECK PECKHAM, makes application in writing that he may be appointed Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of

GEORGE HAZARD, formerly Mayor of the City of Newport, dec., stating that the executors and executrix of said will are all deceased, without having fully administered on said estate.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday of April next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice thereof is given, thereby by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested, may appear at said time and place and be heard.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden March 5, 1849.
AN instrument in writing dated Dec. 26, 1848, purporting to be the last will and testament of

LUCY S. SMITH, late of Newport, single woman, dec., is presented for Probate and for letters testamentary to issue to Sally Smith, sole Executrix therein named.

The same is referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday of April next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice thereof is given, thereby by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden March 5, 1849.
APPLICATION is made by John F. Tennant, that he, or some other suitable person may be appointed Administrator on the estate of

ALICE REYNOLDS, late of Newport, widow, dec., intestate.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday of April next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice thereof is ordered to be given by advertisement to be published three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard.
A true copy, witness,
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden March 5, 1849.
THE guardian of JOHN B. CLARK, of Newport, (a person of full age), presents an additional list of claims of creditors against the estate of his said ward.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday of April next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice thereof is ordered to be given by advertisement to be published three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard.
A true copy, witness,
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden March 5, 1849.
THE administratrix on the estate of JAMES L. LANGLEY, late of Newport, dec., presents her final account on said estate for allowance.

The same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday of April next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.
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B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

CHEAP COTTONS.
BROWN COTTON, 25 yards for one dollar.
do do do 20 " " "
do do do 20 " " "
do do do 20 " " "
Also, a large variety of Unbleached and bleached Shirtings, at very low prices.
Feb. 10.] WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

TAXES!! TAXES!!

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that the TAX assessed July 1848, must be paid on or before the 25th day of April next. All taxes remaining unpaid at that date, will be collected as the Law prescribes in such cases, with all necessary expenses. I shall be at my office No 213, Thames street, three doors below the Perry Factory, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 1 P. M., and at 3 o'clock P. M., until 7 o'clock.

OLIVER BLAD, Collector of Taxes.
Newport, March 10, 1849.

Court of Probate, of the town of Newport holden March 5, 1849.
GEORGE BOWEN, administrator on the estate of BENJAMIN MARSHALL, late of Newport, Merchant, dec., presents his last administration account on said estate for allowance.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday of April next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

American Hotel,
Broadway, Corner of Barclay Street, NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors, TABER & BAGLEY respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they have leased this well known Hotel, and have made many important improvements and repairs. A new and splendid Ladies' Ordinary will soon be completed, also additional rooms on Broadway.

It is furnished entirely with new Furniture made expressly to their own order. It is their determination to make it one of the best and most fashionable resorts for the travelling public that can be found in this country. Its situation is unsurpassed, being directly in front of the Park and Fountain, where the Croton is continually playing, cooling and refreshing the air;—also within a short distance of the Steam-boat and Rail Road landings.

The Tables will at all times be bountifully supplied with the delicacies of the season, and their Wines and Liquors, having been selected with great care, cannot fail to give satisfaction. The Proprietors hope by personal politeness and attention to merit the support and confidence of the public.

JOHN TABER, Boston.
JAMES BAGLEY, Philadelphia.
New York, Feb. 25, 1849.—1m.

List of Voters of the Town of Newport.

The Town Council of the Town of Newport will meet at the Town Hall, in Newport, on Wednesday the 14th day of March instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of correcting the lists of voters for this town, as the law directs; the lists are posted up at the Post Office, the upper and lower markets and in the Town Clerks Office, and other places in town; all persons whose names are not on the lists, who are entitled to vote, are requested to make it known, in time to have them put on.

By order,
B. B. HOWLAND, Council Clk.
Newport, March 3, 1849.

TO LET
and possession given on the 25th March.

2 LOTS of land situated on the Hill, south of the Ocean House, containing about 25 acres. If they are not let by the 20th of March, they will then that day be let at Public Auction at 10 o'clock, A. M. For further information, apply to PETER P. REMINGTON.
Newport, March 3, 1849.

TO LET,
And immediate possession given.

THE lower part of the Gam-mell House, situated on Spring street. For further information apply to P. P. REMINGTON.
March 3, 1849.

CLOTHING,
AT THE
United States

WHOLESALE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

LEWIS & HANFORD,
Nos. 252 and 256 PEARL STREET,
(Between Fulton street and Burling Slip.)
NEW YORK.

HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING IN THE UNITED STATES.

SHIRTS & DRAWERS,
We keep an endless variety.

ALSO THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF OIL CLOTHING AND COVERED HATS.

In the World.
PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, Of all kinds.

LEWIS & HANFORD,
Nos. 252 and 256 Pearl street.
Feb. 10, 1849.—2m.

To Farmers.

THE Lodi Manufacturing Co. (Incorporated by the Legislature of New Jersey in 1840, capital \$75,000,) are now prepared to furnish their customers and farmers generally with "NEW AND IMPROVED POUDEURITE," freshly manufactured, and of unusual strength.

Their arrangements are completed for obtaining much larger quantities of night soil than heretofore, their works have been enlarged to four times their former capacity, and they hope to be always prepared to supply orders promptly.

The L. M. Co. guarantee that every barrel or bushel they sell shall contain 65 per cent night soil.

The low price at which this article is sold, the small quantity used, (owing to its powerful ingredients,) the ease with which it is transported and applied, being a dry inoffensive powder, and the powerful stimulus it gives to vegetation, rank it as the most economical manure a farmer can use upon corn, peas, onions, cabbages, early radishes, grape vines, &c. The difference in labor between barn-yard or horse manure, will more than pay for the Poudeurite, its application and transportation.

Prices.—1 Bbl. \$2.00; 2 Bbls. \$3.50; 3 Bbls. \$5.00; and over 6 Bbls. \$1.50 per Bbl. delivered free of all expense on board of vessel in New York. Orders accompanied by remittance promptly filled. Apply by letter, (post paid) to the "Lodi Manufacturing Co." 51 Liberty St. New York.
[Feb. 17, 1849.—2m.]

WILL BE SOLD

Farm For Sale,

THAT VALUABLE and pleasant FARM, about three miles from Newport on the West road, containing about one hundred acres of first quality and highly cultivated tillage land, with two good dwelling-houses, out kitchen, wood house, milk room, ice house, carriage house and stable, crib, and several other small buildings. The whole Farm is walled in from 3 to 8 acre lots, with two orchards, a large garden, and about one acre of land on the west side below the farm bought for the purpose of taking sea-weed and sand for the use of the Farm. For terms of payment, which will be liberal, apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM,
in Newport.

Aug. 5, 1848.

Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Clerk's Office, February 16, 1849.

AN instrument in writing, dated April 24, 1843, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of ASA SHAW, late of Newport, deceased, is presented for Probate and for letters testamentary to issue thereon, with request that the consideration thereof may be had at a Court of Probate to be held at the Clerk's Office of said Court in Newport, on Monday the 12th day of March next, at two o'clock, P. M., and that notice thereof be given for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested, may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any, why said Will should not be proved, and letters testamentary issue to George C Shaw, the Executor therein named.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed Administrator on the estate of

JACOB SHERMAN,

late of Middletown, dec., and having qualified himself as the law directs, hereby requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same for settlement, and also all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to

ISAAC A. SHERMAN, Adm'r.

Middletown, Feb. 15, 1849.

CALIFORNIA.

EVERY person bound for the Gold regions who value health, should have a supply of SPENCER'S Vegetable Universal PILLS.—They are a medicine-chest of themselves, they purge, purify, strengthen and restore, at one and the same time, that the Pills do so, I appeal to the thousands who have used them for the last 10 years; as a preventative they have no equal; no person using them according to directions has had the bowel complaint, cholera or dysentery. They cleanse the stomach without depletion and leave no morbid matter for a fever to build upon. Every person who uses no other medicine ought to obtain life insurance for ten per cent less.

Prepared only by G. SPENCER, Warwick, R.I. Sold by the principal druggists in the city of Providence and by E. Standley, Spring street, sole Agent for Newport.

[Jan. 20, 1849.]

GLOVES & HOSE.

THE subscribers offer to the attention of their customers the following variety of seasonal articles in the above line, many of them different from the old style, and all at very moderate prices, viz:—

Ladies Cashmere Gloves; Fleecy Silk do; Beaver do; Beaver riding do; Ladies' black Vicuña Hose; Worsted do; thick brown cotton do; Gentlemen's Wool Gloves for driving; do Beaver do; Gentlemen's White Cashmere gloves, stout and warm; Fleecy cotton do; black, white, and cold Kid Gloves.

For their stock of Alexander's and Cheilley's Kid Gloves is also unusually complete.

F. LAWTON & BROS.

Fashionable Clothing,

At the Great

OREGON CLOTHING STORE

HIS extensive establishment offers rare bargains in

Fall & Winter CLOTHING,

at wholesale and retail. The proprietors can say for cheapness and quality of Goods they claim superior advantages;—while individuals wishing a single garment shall be most satisfactorily accommodated.

OVERCOATS of the finest quality and

most delicate shades, at greatly reduced prices.

PANTS—a large and extensive lot at the lowest prices. Also, Vests of every quality, shade and color—fashionably cut, and well made.

HATS and CAPS—a great variety, cheap.

Furnishing Goods,

Of every kind, at such prices as were never before offered!

In addition to our large stock of Clothing, we shall keep a very large assortment of Traveling Trunks, both single and double tops; Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. To this branch of our business we shall pay particular attention.

We now offer our stock to the people of Newport from 20 to 30 per cent from former prices.

Having a long experience in the business, and knowing the quality and worth of Goods,—we are confident that we can suit the most particular. Please call at the

OREGON

Clothing Warehouse!!

Corner of Thames & Franklin Streets.

J. M. & S. HAMMETT, Proprietors.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1848.

REMOVAL,

SIMON MOFFITT having removed his depot to SHERMAN STREET, about 8 rods South east from his former location, keeps constantly, a variety of Window Frames & Sashes,—glazed and unglazed; Blinds and Doors,—of various sizes.—He also manufactures Lock Sashes, of a superior kind, for strength and durability.

Having fitted up his shop in first rate order, he is able to turn out large or small JOBS with neatness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. All those in want of such work, are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

N. B.—Building and Repairing particularly attended to.

Newport, Oct. 1, 1848.—tf.

RUBBERS.—A fresh lot of Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's RUBBERS, of every kind, for sale cheap for CASH, at NORMAN'S, No 95

Thames street.

[Nov. 25.]

CALICOES in great variety, from 5 to 12½—Also, Remnant Calico, very cheap, by

W. M. C. COZZENS & CO.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, Ledgers, Day Books, Journals, and all others, large or small. Constantly for sale at

JAMES HAMMOND'S.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

WHICH he recommends with the greatest confidence, being fully persuaded from past experience, that they will give very general, if not universal satisfaction and he assures the public, that they need not fear either to use or recommend them, as they are perfectly safe, and will in an eminent degree, perform all that is stated in the directions accompanying each article—they consist of—

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, bronchitis, croup, &c.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a pleasant and valuable worm medicine.

JAYNE'S CATHARTIC BALSAM, for Summer complaints or diarrhea, dysentery, cholera morbus, cramps, cholice, and derangement generally of the stomach and bowels.

JAYNE'S SANTIVIC PILLS for liver complaints, jaundice, dyspepsia &c.

JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE, for King's evil, white swellings, ulcers, scrofulous-cancerous and indolent tumors, goitre &c. The various diseases of the skin and all others originating from an impure state of the blood.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for promoting the growth and removing scurf and dandruff.

JAYNE'S HAIR DYE, for changing the hair from any other color to a beautiful Auburn or perfect jet black, without staining the skin.

At wholesale and retail, by

R. R. HAZARD, Agent for Newport,

July 6.—[y.] near the Court House.

GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOSING OF WINTER STOCK,

—AT A GREAT—

REDUCTION OF PRICES,

—AT—

Norman's

CHEAP CASH SHOE STORE,

95 Thames St.

HAVING on hand, a large assortment of Thick Boots, also

Gentlemen's, and Ladies' Masters, Misses, and Children's Rubbers

of all kinds; and wishing to reduce them down, preparatory to getting in my spring stock, I offer them at very low prices for CASH.

GEORGE H. NORMAN.

Newport, January 27.

—TO EVERY—

MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD.

DR. WILEY'S COUGH CANDY has been

long and favorably known as an invaluable remedy for Coughs, Colds, and all diseases arising from these complaints.

EVERY FAMILY throughout the country should always have a package on hand. Those who have used it are never without it. Give it a fair, judicious trial—we ask no more.

Neal's Saturday Gazette of December 2, 1848, (one of the best weekly papers,) has the following in its columns:—

DR. WILEY'S CELEBRATED COUGH CANDY.—Now is the season of coughs and colds, when public assemblies are so frequently disturbed by the "bark" of some suffering individual, we deem it an act of charity to advert to any alleviation of the evil. We have tried Dr. Wiley's agreeable remedy, and pronounce it the BEST, in the several meanings of the word, that has ever come under our notice.

Sold by R. J. TAYLOR.

Newport, Jan. 13, 1849.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET

THE two-story house at the corner of Spring and John street, lately occupied by Christopher J. Bliven.

Also the first two-story house above, on John street. Both houses are nearly new, and in good order, if sold the terms will be made easy to the purchaser. Apply to

J. M. HAMMETT,

At the "Long Room," 133 Thames st.

March 18, 1848.—tf.

Executor's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of

URIAH TOMPKINS,

late of Little Compton, dec., and has accepted of said trust and qualified himself according to law. He therefore requests all the debtors and creditors of said estate to make settlement with him without delay.

ROBERT T. TOMPKINS, Executor.

Little Compton, Jan. 8, 1849.

A Rare opportunity. A beautiful

Country Seat for sale on Rhode Island.

THE undersigned offers for sale her present well known residence in Middletown, situated on the Main road, one mile from the State House in Newport. It contains about 30 acres of excellent land, under the best cultivation. The Mansion House, in perfect order, and most conveniently constructed, contains 3 stories, and is finished in modern style and in a very superior manner; there is also on the premises a suitable barn, crib, carriage house and other outbuildings appropriate to the establishment, and suited to a gentleman's residence. The walls of the farm are in good order, and the orchard is supplied with a variety of valuable fruit trees. Many ornamental trees also surround the House. There is a beautiful garden on the estate, which is well arranged, furnishing every kind of flowers, shrub &c., &c.

The House is located at a pleasant distance from the road, and commands one of the finest views of the Ocean, Bay, surrounding Islands and adjacent scenery, that can be found on Rhode Island. Being sufficiently near Newport for all convenient purposes, it is also quiet and retired. It offers a rare opportunity for those who are now visiting Newport, to purchase a very valuable residence. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned on the premises, or to AUGUSTUS BUSH, Broad street.

LYDIA COLLINS.

August 12, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has moved his Soap and Candle establishment from the Stone Building on Broad street, to the building on SHERMAN street, formerly the old meeting house, (fitted and used for a short time as a Soap House, by Sanford Bell,)—where he has on hand

Hard and Soft Soap, Mould and Dipt Candles, &c.,

of equal quality to any made in this State or elsewhere.

Store keepers furnished at the lowest prices, and sent to them free of expense.

SILAS WARD.

Newport, Dec. 23, 1848.—tf.

JAMES HAMMOND

WILL SELL AT AUCTION PRICES, (cost or less,) for CASH, his present stock of Dry Goods, Books and Paper Hangings.

Corbett's Unrivalled

—COMPOUND SYRUP OF—

SARSAPARILLA.

THE subscribers having purchased of Dr. Corbett, of Shaker Village, Canterbury, N. H. the exclusive right for the sale of this invaluable preparation, now offer the same to the public under the amplest testimonials as to its signal and efficacious qualities. It stands unrivalled in cures of most inveterate cases of Scrofula, and all diseases of the Blood.

It also by its powerful alterative qualities, securely and permanently effects a full restoration of health in cases of Chronic Inflammation of the Digestive Organs, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Jaundice, Weakness and Soreness of the Stomach, Salt Rheum, all Cutaneous Eruptions, Erysipelas, &c., &c.

The fact is well established by medical writers, that Phthisis, Pulmonitis or Consumption, a disease most fatal in this country, most generally originates in a scrofulous state of the system. Diseases of the Liver and Affections of the Biliary Secretions often originate with persons of Scrofulous taint. But before such diseases can be mitigated or arrested, this Scrofulous Diathesis must be removed. This the present preparation is warranted effectually to do.

The formula was laid before the New Hampshire Medical Society, and was there approved.—And the celebrated Dr. Twichell, of Keene, N. H., who has personally tested its virtues, and approves and prescribes this medicine in his general practice, pronounces it.

THE BEST PREPARATION OF SARSAPARILLA EVER KNOWN.

and cordially affords it his full commendation.

It is not the design or purpose of the Originator or the Proprietors of this medicine to attempt to bring it into notice or repute by publishing accounts of extraordinary cures it has effected, or the great relief and benefit which hundreds and thousands have realized from its use.

Well it is known that the public are satisfied with flaming advertisements, and extravagant and even false statements of the wonderful effects of certain medicinal preparations. But the proprietors rely upon the

MERITS OF THIS MEDICINE ALONE

to bring it into general use.

The Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, as prepared by Dr. Corbett, of the Shaker Society, Canterbury, N. H., the committee have carefully examined. It comes sustained by the names of the most distinguished physicians in the country; and from a knowledge of its component parts, the committee cannot but express their full belief as to its efficacious qualities. The ingredients entering into its composition are of such a highly useful and alternative quality, that the committee willingly pronounce it the best preparation of Sarsaparilla Syrup yet known; and as such, think it deserving of a Diploma.

(Signed by)

JOHN W. WEBSTER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in Harvard College.

MARTIN GAY, M. D., Chemist, Boston.

Its virtues have been tested through a process of years in every form of Scrofulous Affections, &c. And it is designed as a permanent, substantial and Standard Medicine, and may always be depended upon by the Medical Faculty and all others, to be just what it purports to be.

The form of this preparation, its component parts, &c., have been placed with the most distinguished physicians of the country, among whom, in Boston, are

Dr. J. C. Warren, Dr. J. M. Warren, Dr. Geo. Hayward, Dr. Edward Reynolds, Jr., Dr. John Jeffrey, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Dr. Abner of the Orthopedic Institute, and others, several of whom have given their names as writers in favor of this medicine. And others.

Under a full conviction of the virtues of this medicine, without accumulating facts as to the same, the Proprietors, with all confidence, now place it before the public as a preparation not equalled by any ever yet discovered.

For sale by the Proprietors in any quantity.

EDWARD BRINLEY & CO.,

No 3 and 4, South side Faneuil Hall, Boston, and their authorized Agents.

Sole Agent for Newport, R. R. HAZARD.

THE BEST

And Cheapest Family Medicine in the

World!

DR. ROBERTS' Compound Sarsaparilla Pills,

An Alternative, Tonic Diuretic, and mild Cathartic.

Price 34 cents per box, containing 50 Pills.

The great superiority of "Roberts' Compound Sarsaparilla Pills," over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla and Pills, is their concentrated form, and

purity of the extract, which, being combined with other vegetable extracts, render them the most purifying of all medicines.

The peculiar virtues of the Sarsaparilla root have for a long time attracted the attention of the medical profession and the public; and great interest has been directed to the developments of its medicinal properties: various Syrups, Tinctures, and Decoctions have been prepared from it, all of which have been found to contain little or none of the valuable properties of the root.—

Medical men are aware how slightly the root yields its virtues by maceration in water, and the impossibility of retaining it when prepared in Alcohol. Hence the great value of the solid extract of which these Pills are prepared. One box of the Compound of Sarsaparilla Pills contains more of the Sarsaparilla than is contained in two bottles of the Syrups usually sold.

The proprietor experienced for several years to obtain from the root a solid extract, which should possess all its valuable properties in their most concentrated form, which he combined into the form of Pills, and has used them in his practice with the most astonishing success, and, at the suggestion of many friends, he now offers them to the public at a price which makes them the cheapest medicine in the world, with full assurance that they will be found to be the best medicine prepared.

The Compound Sarsaparilla Pills are used for the permanent cure of those diseases which arise from an impure state of the blood and morbid secretions of the Liver and Stomach, viz: Erysipelas, Scrofula or King's Evil, Ulcers, Scald Head, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Itch, Boils, Pimples, Sore Throat, or Inflammation of the Glandular Swellings, Rheumatic Affections, Pains of the Bones and Joints, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery, Coughs, Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Influenza, Indigestion, Headache, Jaundice, General Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Bilious Disorders, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, and whenever medicine is required to purify and invigorate the system.

They are purely vegetable compound, and may be used by persons of all ages. They are pleasant to the palate, and produce no nausea, uneasiness or griping in their operation. Hundreds of certificates could be given of persons who have used them with the greatest benefit. Purchasers will be particular to ask for "Roberts' Compound Sarsaparilla Pills," and observe that the wrapper on each box has a facsimile of the signature of

JOS. ROBERTS, M. D. No travelling agents appointed.

All applications for Agencies, and letters on the subject of the Medicine, must be addressed (post paid) to C. P. Fay, New York City, General Agent for the United States, British and West India Provinces.

R. J. TAYLOR and C. G. C. HAZARD, Agents Newport, R.I.

Aug. 5th.

James Hammonds

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

RECENT ADDITIONS.

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APPLETON'S

Popular and Useful Hand-Books.

GEO. S. APPLETON,

164 Chestnut Street, Swaim's Buildings, PHILADELPHIA.

HAS just published a series of popular Hand-books of Useful Knowledge, in twelve volumes, which should be in the hands of every Lady and Gentleman throughout the country. Each volume contains in a condensed form, as much information as one will find in a stout quarto. The price of these volumes will place them within the reach of every one, being only 25 cents each. The sale of these works has already reached 30,000 copies, and the publisher confidently believes that many hundred thousand may be sold during the present year. The following are the subjects of which each volume treats:—

ERQUETTE for Ladies, by an American Lady,—containing valuable hints on Dress and Fashion, Visits, Music, Dinner Table and General Observations on the Rules of Life.

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THE FIDELITY Companion; a hand-book of Games for evening amusement.

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The space of an ordinary advertisement is too limited to give more than the titles of the above elegant manuals. They will be found to contain information useful to every member of the human family. The press throughout the country have given warm commendations of the merits of each volume, which the Publisher intends publishing at the end of each work. The books are bound in fancy muslin with gilt sides and edges, many of them being elegantly illustrated.

Persons at a distance can have any one of these volumes forwarded by mail by remitting 25 cents. Five will be furnished for \$1.—and the complete set of 12 for \$2.—The letters enclosing remittances must in all cases be FREE PAID.